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Environmental Assessment
DOI-BLM-UT-Y010-2016-0101-EA

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Cane Creek Unit Dead Horse Pipe Storage Yard (UTU91536)

Location: NENW; Section 18
T. 26 S., R. 20 E.
Grand County, Utah

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BLM

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CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION AND NEED FOR THE PROPOSED ACTION

INTRODUCTION

Wesco Operating, Inc. (Wesco) has submitted a right-of-way application to store equipment and facilities on public land managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Moab Field Office in Section 18, T. 26 S., R. 20 E. Wesco proposes to store pipe, tubing, miscellaneous well supplies, empty storage tanks, chemical barrels, sheds, trailers, and other equipment in an abandoned, 3-acre mineral excavation site approximately 0.3 miles northeast of the intersection of Long Canyon Road and State Highway 313. The abandoned mineral excavation site was previously permitted to be utilized by Intermountain Slurry Seal, Inc. as a storage site for rotomill tailings from 2008 to 2011 under Land Use Permit UTU-86618 and by Fidelity Exploration and Production Company (Fidelity) in 2014 as a temporary staging area during the construction of the amended right-of-way UTU-67385 for the Dead Horse Lateral gas pipeline. Intermountain Slurry Seal, Inc. conducted reclamation activities such as asphalt gravel removal, recontouring, and scarifying in May 2016 after the right-of-way was submitted for the proposed storage yard. With exception to leveling the mineral excavation site floor, daily traffic, and equipment setting, no new surface disturbance is planned for this proposed project. See maps, TOPO A and TOPO B, in Appendix A, which depict the general location of the Proposed Action.

The reader should note that on January 11, 2016, the BLM Moab Field Office received an application from Fidelity for right-of-way UTU-91536 including an attached Surface Use Plan to construct, occupy, utilize, and maintain a storage yard within the aforementioned abandoned 3-acre mineral excavation site. Since Wesco took over lease and unit operations from Fidelity after the right-of-way was submitted by Fidelity, Wesco resubmitted the right-of-way application in Wesco's name and adopted Fidelity's Surface Use Plan for right-of-way UTU-91536.

PURPOSE AND NEED FOR THE PROPOSED ACTION

The purpose for the Proposed Action is to replace an approved storage yard on the Kane Springs Federal 25-19-34-1 well pad that is becoming overcrowded around an active oil well and attracting attention from observers along a designated Utah state scenic byway within a Visual Resource Management Class II area. The underlying need for the Proposed Action is to respond to the applicant's proposal to relocate the storage yard away from an oil well in accordance with Title V of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA; 43 U.S.C. 1761-1771) and the Federal regulations at 43 CFR 2800. Under Title V of FLPMA, BLM is authorized to grant, issue, or renew rights-or-way over, upon, under, or through such lands for such necessary systems or facilities which are in the public interest and which require rights-of-way over, upon, under, or through such lands. The BLM administers ROW regulations included in 43 CFR 2800 under FLPMA. It is BLM's objective to grant ROWs on public lands in a manner that protects

the natural resources associated with federal lands and adjacent lands and prevents unnecessary or undue degradation to public lands. Furthermore, the Moab Field Office Resource Management Plan (Moab RMP) recognizes the issuances of ROWs on appropriate public lands.

CONFORMANCE WITH BLM LAND USE PLAN(S)

The Proposed Action described below is in conformance with the following plan:

Plan: Moab Field Office Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan

Date: October 2008

Conformance Review: Page 65

- Lands and Realty, Goals and Objectives: "Meet public needs for use authorizations such as rights-of-way (ROWs), alternative energy sources, and permits while minimizing adverse impacts to resource values."
- Lands and Realty, Management Decision LAR-7: "Right-of-way (ROW) avoidance and exclusion areas will be consistent with the stipulations identified in Appendix A for oil and gas leasing and other surface-disturbing activities. These stipulations have been developed to protect important resource values." The ROW application is not located in a ROW avoidance area.

RELATIONSHIPS TO STATUTES, REGULATIONS AND OTHER PLANS

This environmental assessment (EA) was prepared in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 and with all applicable regulations subsequently passed (P.L. 91-190; 42 U.S.C. 43211 and 4331-4335, January 1969).

A number of federal, state, and local governmental agencies may have authority over various aspects of oil and gas development. Regulatory authorities that may apply to the Proposed Action are listed in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1: Regulatory Authorities

Issuing Agency/Permit Name or Authorizing Action	Nature of Permit/Approval	Regulatory Authority
Bureau of Land Management		
FLPMA	Management of Federal lands under principles of multiple use and sustained yields while protecting environmental resources.	43 CFR 2800
Antiquities, cultural & historic resource permits	Allows for inventory, excavation, or removal of cultural & historic resources from federal lands. Consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer.	Antiquities Act of 1906 as amended (16 U.S.C. 431-433, June 1906); Archaeological and Historic Data Preservation Act of 1974, as amended (P.L. 93-291, 16 U.S.C. 469-469c); Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 U.S.C. 470aa-470.11, October 1979), 43 CFR Part 3; Executive Order 13007 Indian Sacred Sites (61 FR 26671-26672, May, 1996); Executive Order 13175 Consultation and

Issuing Agency/Permit Name or Authorizing Action	Nature of Permit/Approval	Regulatory Authority
		Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments (65 FR 218, November, 2000) National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106
Pesticide Use Permit	Allows for inventory and treatment of noxious weeds on federal lands.	Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, as amended 1988 and 1994, January, 1975 (7 U.S.C. 2801-2814, January, 1975); Noxious Weed Control and Eradication Act of 2004 (7 U.S.C. 7781-7786, October 2004)
Initiation of consultation, including Section 7, as appropriate	Obtains concurrence with the determinations.	Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531-1544, December, 1973); Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918, as amended (15 U.S.C. 703-712, et seq., July 1918); Bald Eagle Protection Act of 1940, as amended (16 U.S.C. 668-668d, June, 1940); Executive Order 13186-Responsibilities of Federal Agencies To Protect Migratory Birds, January, 2001. (42 FR 26961, 3 CFR 1977, January 2001)
Paleontological Resources	Inventory, excavate, or remove paleontological resources from federal lands.	Paleontological Resources Preservation Act of 2009 (PL 111-011, Title 4,Subtitle D; 6301-6312, March, 2009)
State of Utah		
Department of Transportation	Permits activities impacting state highways or within highway easements, including road crossings and heavy equipment transport permits.	Administrative Code R930-6
Utah Division of Wildlife Resources	Provides for management of big game and wildlife.	UDWR Rules and Regulations, Rule 657 series; UAC Title 23, Wildlife Resources of Utah
State Historic Preservation Office	Provides for consultation on Section 106 compliance or protection of historic properties; approves cultural resource report clearances; provides protection of cultural resources.	National Historic Preservation Act of 1906, as amended (30 CFR 800, 16 USC 470)
Utah Division of Air Quality	Provides compliance with applicable national and Utah ambient air quality standards, as required by Utah Department of Environmental Quality.	Utah Administrative Code R307-101-1; Clean Air Act, 42 USC 7401 et seq.
Grand County		
Road Department	Authorizes county road use and modification permit/agreement; noxious weed act enforcement; solid waste disposal regulations.	Grand County Ordinances, 2002; Title 12 (roadways and public places); Title 8 (health and safety)
Planning & Engineering	Coordinates for compliance with county zoning.	Grand County Ordinances, 2002; Title 16 (land use)
Weed Department	Provides for noxious weed control.	General order pursuant to the Utah Noxious Weed Act, Section 7 (February 2011)

This EA incorporates the following documents by reference:

- Standard Form 299 with attached Surface Use Plan for UTU-91536
- Dead Horse Lateral Right-of-Way Amendment for a Natural Gas Pipeline UTU-67385 (DOI-BLM-UT-Y010-2013-067-EA)

These documents are available at the Moab Field Office in Moab, Utah.

CHAPTER 2
DESCRIPTION OF ALTERNATIVES

INTRODUCTION

This environmental assessment (EA) focuses on the Proposed and No Action alternatives. The No Action alternative is considered and analyzed to provide a baseline for comparison of the impacts of the Proposed Action.

PROPOSED ACTION

On May 9, 2016, the BLM Moab Field Office received an application from Wesco for right-of-way UTU-91536 including an attached Surface Use Plan to construct, occupy, utilize, and maintain a storage yard within an abandoned 3-acre mineral excavation site. This proposed storage yard would replace the existing storage yard that was approved on the Kane Springs Federal 25-19-34-1 oil well pad through a Sundry Notice (Form 3160-5) by the BLM on November 16, 2010. Wesco would withdraw approval and terminate use of the Kane Springs Federal 25-19-34-1 storage yard if this proposed storage yard is approved and all equipment and materials have been transferred. Since the proposed storage yard would consolidate equipment and supplies needed for production operations of fluid minerals development in the Cane Creek Unit, the storage yard would remain in existence for the life of the oil and gas wells in the Cane Creek Unit; the duration of the storage yard would likely extend at least 30 years.

Location

The proposed storage yard is located within an abandoned mineral excavation site approximately 27.7 miles west of Moab, UT and approximately 0.30 miles northeast of the intersection of State Highway 313 and Long Canyon Road. The specific location of the proposed storage yard is as follows:

NENW; Section 18
T. 26 S., R. 20 E.
Grand County, Utah

The proposed storage yard and access road are located on BLM-administered public land.

Access

Wesco proposes to utilize U.S. Highway 191, State Highway 313, Long Canyon Road, and designated Class D (unmaintained) roads to access the proposed storage yard. The attached maps, TOPO A and TOPO B, in Appendix A depict the proposed access route to the storage yard. Since Long Canyon Road is designated as a Class B road, any required improvements to Long Canyon Road would be made in coordination with the Grand County Road Department. No improvements to Long Canyon Road are proposed at this time, and no improvements are needed for U.S. Highway 191 and State Highway 313. All existing roads other than Class B roads would be maintained and kept in good repair by Wesco during all phases of operation.

No new or reconstructed access roads are proposed with this project. In addition to utilizing approximately 1,400 feet of Class D road that provides access to the Cane Creek Unit 7-1 oil well site, Wesco proposes to utilize approximately 150 feet of Class D road leading into the abandoned mineral excavation site. This 150 foot access road is approximately 25 feet wide, but widens to approximately 40 feet at the abandoned mineral excavation site.

Wesco would be responsible for all maintenance needs of the access road. The proposed storage yard access road drains north to the existing drainage and further contour work is not proposed. The road would be graded as necessary, and the road would require periodic maintenance to ensure that drainages are kept open and free of debris, ice, and snow, and that surfaces are properly treated to reduce erosion, fugitive dust, and impacts to adjacent areas.

Vehicle operators would obey posted speed restrictions and observe safe speeds commensurate with road and weather conditions.

Construction

The existing sand and gravel in the abandoned mineral excavation site would be leveled and used for surfacing. Wesco does not propose to create any new surface disturbance or expand the abandoned mineral excavation site. Wesco does not plan to remove construction mineral materials from BLM-administered lands. If any gravel is used, it would be obtained from a state approved gravel pit. If a BLM gravel pit is used, BLM would be notified prior to use.

The configuration of the storage yard would allow a two-gate system using the yard as a round-a-bout. Manual cattle gates would be used and fencing would extend a short distance to restrict unauthorized vehicle access. The gates would be locked when the storage yard is unoccupied.

All surface disturbing activities, would be supervised by a qualified, responsible company representative who is aware of the terms and conditions of the approval and specifications in the approved plans.

Storage Yard Layout

The proposed storage yard would consist of an arrangement of pipe, tubing, drilling parts, spare equipment, chemical drums, spill-response supplies, 24-foot, empty storage tanks and other large production facilities for staging, storage sheds, storage trailers, garbage containers, scrap bins, portable toilet, and other miscellaneous equipment and supplies. This arrangement of equipment and supplies would be installed and stored on the floor of the abandoned mineral excavation site after leveling operations are completed. The attached schematic, Figure 1, in Appendix A depicts the proposed storage yard layout or arrangement.

The chemical drums would be stored in the southwest corner of the site within a bermed containment pad capable of holding 150 percent of the volume of the largest stored container. This bermed containment pad would be lined with a geosynthetic material. The chemical drums or containers would hold drilling mud additives, lubrication oil, methanol, emulsifier, paraffin inhibitor, and potentially other oilfield chemicals.

The storage shed structures would be painted Shale Green. Trailers would not be repainted.

Storage Yard Maintenance

The yard would be maintained in a clean and well organized manner.

Pipe and drilling parts stored on location would be free of grease, oil, or mud. Metal scrap would be stored in an appropriate scrap bin and hauled to an appropriate recycle facility. All trash would be storage in a trash bin and hauled to a state-approved landfill as necessary. Burning would not occur. Sewage would be contained in a portable chemical toilet, which would be serviced periodically.

The storage yard would require periodic maintenance to ensure that drainages are kept open and free of debris, ice, and snow, and that surfaces are properly treated to reduce erosion, fugitive dust, and impacts to adjacent areas.

Weed control, if necessary, would be consistent with Fidelity's 2011 Cane Creek Unit-Big Flat Reclamation Plan.

Water use would not be necessary for storage yard preparation or maintenance.

Plans for Reclamation

Surface reclamation activities would be undertaken in a single final reclamation phase, which would include:

- Removal of all pipe, equipment, liners, trailers, bins, and chemicals.
- Removal of fencing and gates.
- Removal and disposal of any yard surfacing materials impacted by storage operations or vehicle use.
- Return of the area as near to "pre-occupation" conditions as possible with final inspection/approval of the BLM.

Total Surface Disturbance

The existing, abandoned mineral material excavation site and access road occupies approximately 3 acres of public land. Wesco does not propose to create any new surface disturbance, except for leveling of the abandoned mineral material excavation site floor.

NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE

The No Action alternative would be to deny the right-of-way application as proposed. With this alternative, BLM would not approve right-of-way UTU-91536 and the applicant would not be allowed to occupy the abandoned mineral material excavation site and/or utilize it as a storage yard. BLM can deny the right-of-way if the proposal would violate applicable laws and /or regulations and also can impose restrictions to prevent undue or unnecessary environmental degradation. If BLM were to deny the right-of-way application, the applicant could attempt to reverse BLM's decision through administrative appeals. The outcome of these actions is beyond the scope of this EA as they cannot be projected or meaningfully analyzed at this time.

If the BLM were to deny right-of-way UTU-91536, Wesco would continue to utilize the Kane Springs Federal 25-19-34-1 well pad as the storage yard for the Cane Creek Unit.

CHAPTER 3
AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

INTRODUCTION

The affected environment was considered and analyzed by an interdisciplinary team as documented in the Interdisciplinary Team Checklist found in Appendix B. The checklist indicates which resources of concern are either not present in the project area or would not be impacted to a degree that requires detailed analysis. Resources which could be impacted to a level requiring further analysis are described in Chapter 3 and impacts on these resources are analyzed in Chapter 4 below.

GENERAL SETTING

The project area is located in the east-central part of the Colorado Plateau physiographic province, in a transitional zone between the Inner Canyonlands physiographic region of the greater Colorado Plateau and the Green River Desert. Annual precipitation in the Colorado Plateau amounts to less than 10 inches at the mid and lower elevations, while areas above 8,000 feet receive over 20 inches of precipitation (BLM, 2014). The elevation of the Proposed Action is approximately 6,100 feet above sea level. By 2090, precipitation is predicted to decline by as much as 5 percent across the Colorado Plateau (BLM, 2014). Declines in precipitation are likely to increase drought stress in existing native plant communities resulting in a greater susceptibility of existing ecosystems to replacement by noxious and other invasive weedy species (BLM, 2014).

The Colorado Plateau in the lower elevations experiences wide temperature fluctuations, sometimes over 40 degrees in a single day. The temperate, and most popular seasons are spring (April through May) and fall (mid-September through October), when daytime highs average 60 °F to 80 °F and lows average 30 °F to 50 °F. Summer temperatures often exceed 100 °F, and late summer monsoon season brings violent storm cells which often cause flash floods. Winters are cold, with highs averaging 30 °F to 50 °F, and lows averaging 0 °F to 20 °F.

Although the ecology of the region is dominated by the Colorado and Green Rivers and their tributary canyons, the project area is situated on a high plateau and is dramatically isolated from these rivers by cliffs that extend to the rivers approximately 2,000 feet below. Tributary canyons display bottoms with elevations ranging from tens of feet lower in their upper reaches to several hundreds of feet lower as they approach the rivers. Ephemeral drainages near the Proposed Action trend generally eastward toward the Green River. The Proposed Action is situated along the north edge of an expansive, generally treeless grassland known as Big Flat. The Proposed Action occurs where rolling topography transitions to populated pinyon-juniper trees and/or desert shrub vegetation. The Knoll, a prominent bedrock exposure of Navajo Sandstone in Big Flat, is located approximately 1.6 miles northwest of the proposed storage yard.

The primary land use in the project area consists of intense but seasonal recreational use, including scenic driving, camping, mountain and road biking, off-highway vehicle (OHV) use, and hiking; however, the area has also been historically used for grazing and hydrocarbon production. Potash prospecting permits have been applied for near the Proposed Action.

RESOURCES BROUGHT FORWARD FOR ANALYSIS

Soil Resources

Soils in the project area consist of residuum and aeolian materials derived from the sandstones of the Navajo, Kayenta and Entrada Formations. The soil unit present in the project area is the Rizno-Rock outcrop complex (Soil Unit No. 52). This complex consists of approximately 50 percent Rizno fine sandy loam and 25 percent Rock outcrop. Rizno soils are very shallow and well-drained loams that are typically found adjacent to rock outcrops or on ridges. Rizno soils exhibit medium runoff potential and moderately rapid permeability. Rock outcrops occur as slickrock, ledges, and monoliths (National Resource Conservation Service [NRCS], 1989).

Certain physical and chemical characteristics have direct bearing on the ability of a soil to support reclamation after disturbance. Specific factors that contribute to site degradation or limited reclamation success include:

- Depth to bedrock or hardpan;
- Wind erodibility group (WEG);
- Available water capacity; and
- Alkalinity.

Depth to sandstone in the Rizno soils range from 4 to 20 inches. Depth to bedrock or hardpan influences plant rooting depth. Soils with shallow bedrock are defined as those where bedrock is located within 15 inches or less of the soil surface. Soils with soil depth to bedrock or hardpan of less than 10 inches are considered to have a high susceptibility to site degradation (BLM, 2008a; page 4-282).

WEGs are assigned to a soil unit according to the texture of the surface layer, the size and durability of surface clods, rock fragments, and organic matter. Soil moisture and frozen soil layers also influence wind erosion. WEG group 1 soils are the most susceptible to wind erosion and group 8 are the least susceptible. With the Rizno soils assigned to WEG group 3, these soils are considered to have a moderate risk to erosion (BLM, 2008a; page 4-282).

The available water capacity for the surface layer of Rizno soils ranges from 0.08 to 0.12. Available water capacity refers to the quantity of water that a soil is capable of storing for use by plants. It is measured in inches of water per inch of soil. The lower the value, the less water is available to plants. Values ranging from 0.05 to 0.10 are considered to have a moderate risk to reclamation success (BLM, 2008a; page 4-282).

Rizno soils have a pH ranging from 7.4 to 8.4 in the surface layer of the soil component. Alkalinity, as measured in pH, has bearing upon fertility and stabilization. Values ranging from 7.8 to 8.9 are considered to have a moderate risk to reclamation success. Alkaline soils can stunt plant growth (BLM, 2008a; page 4-282).

Since the proposed project would be located within an abandoned mineral material excavation site, the soils within the abandoned site have been previously disturbed (i.e. topsoil has been stripped; soil horizons have been mixed; foreign mineral material [asphalt gravel] has been brought in and mixed with native soils; and soils have been compacted). In May 2016, the

abandoned mineral material excavation site received reclamation procedures such as the removal of the majority of asphalt gravel, decompaction of the surface soil, and recontouring of the soil, which involved some mixing of soil horizons. Due to the current state of the soils in the abandoned mineral material excavation site, the soils are considered to be more susceptible to degradation and less likely to achieve prompt reclamation success than the surrounding, undisturbed soils.

Vegetation

The Proposed Action would be located within the pinyon-juniper woodlands vegetation community. Colorado pinyon pine (*Pinus edulis*) and Utah juniper (*Juniperus osteosperma*) woodlands are widespread on the Colorado Plateau between 4,700 up to 7,000 feet in elevation. Drought discourages pinyon tree growth; however, both trees are generally heat and drought-resistant. Where temperatures are high and precipitation is low, pinyon-juniper woodlands are associated with desert vegetation (Yeager, 1939). Pinyon-juniper woodlands generally lack vegetative diversity and are associated with Rizno soils. Mature stands are typically characterized by few understory species. Shrubs are typically scattered between the trees. Primary associated shrub species include Mormon tea (*Ephedra* spp.) and blackbrush (*Coleogyne ramosissima*). Forbs and grasses are usually dominated by annuals. Dominant grass species include galleta (*Pleuraphis jamesii*), Indian ricegrass (*Achnatherum hymenoides*). The understory typically consists of 20 percent grasses, 15 percent forbs, and 65 percent shrubs. Pinyon-juniper woodlands provide nesting and foraging habitat for a variety of birds, mammals, reptiles, and invertebrates and are used as seasonal habitat by large mammals for cover. Pinyon trees rarely adjust to physical changes or abuse; however, junipers are fairly hardy and can withstand removal of a large part of a root system. Seeds are typically eaten by rodents and consequently, regeneration is slow (Moench, 2006).

Since the area proposed to be utilized is an abandoned mineral material excavation site that has recently received occupation, the vegetation community within the abandoned site has been removed. The vegetation community is still lacking in the abandoned site, because reclamation procedures occurred in May 2016. See Photo 1 and 2 of Appendix C, which depicts the current condition of the abandoned mineral material excavation site (post occupation from Intermountain Slurry Seal, Inc.). See attached Photo 3 and 4 of Appendix C, which depicts the previous vegetation community in the abandoned mineral material excavation site prior to occupation from Intermountain Slurry Seal, Inc. This vegetation community seems to have been mostly shrubs.

Visual Resources

The BLM manages visual resources according to its Visual Resource Management (VRM) Classification System. Visual resource management is a system for minimizing visual impacts of surface-disturbing activities and maintaining scenic values for the future. The BLM's responsibility for managing public lands includes ensuring that scenic values are considered before allowing uses that may have negative visual impacts.

The Moab RMP classifies the area of the Proposed Action as VRM Class II. The objective for VRM Class II is to retain the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the landscape should be low. Management activities may be seen, but should not attract the attention

of the casual observer. Any changes to the landscape must repeat the basic elements of form, line, color, and texture found in the predominant natural features of the landscape.

Lands managed to protect their visual resources are located along Long Canyon Road and State Highway (SH) 313. Long Canyon Road is a county-maintained (Class B) road within the Labyrinth Rims/Gemini Bridges Special Recreation Management Area that provides a scenic drive through Long Canyon from SH 313 to SH 279, which parallels the Colorado River. Observers on this road are expected to be mountain bikers, OHV users, sight-seers, and other recreationists from the general public and permitted motorized users from organized or commercial groups.

SH 313 provides the only access route to the Dead Horse Point State Park (DHPSP). It was designated by the state as the Dead Horse Point Mesa Scenic Byway in 2002 and designated by the BLM as a scenic driving corridor in 2008 (BLM, 2008). On federal lands, surface-disturbing activities within 0.5 mile of a scenic driving corridor must meet VRM II class objectives to protect the visual resources along the corridor. An exception could be granted if a viewshed analysis indicates no impairment of the visual resources from the driving corridor. Observers on this road are expected to be mountain bikers, sight-seers, and other visitors from the general public visiting DHPSP. DHPSP receives over 300,000 visitors per year, all of whom would utilize SH 313 to enter and leave the park (UDNR, 2016). Observers in vehicles along SH 313 are able to observe panoramic views of the uplands above the canyons of the Green and Colorado Rivers, views of Lone Mesa and nearby buttes, the La Sal Mountains, and distant features of the Maze and San Rafael Swell. Oil field facilities are also visible along both sides of SH 313 south of the Dubinky Well Road, including Big Flat. Production facilities have been painted to blend in with the surrounding vegetation and placed in consideration of surrounding vegetation and terrain to aid in their concealment.

Observable landforms in the project area consist of broad rolling sand-covered hills vegetated by sagebrush, bunchgrasses, and pinyon/juniper trees, weathered rock outcrops, mesas, and buttes. The dominant colors of the landscape in the project area are the orange-brown soils, white and red-orange bedrock outcrops, yellow-green and green desert grasses, gray-green sagebrush, and darker green pinyon/juniper trees. The visual texture is perceived as smooth where observing the sandy soil, bedrock exposures, and grassy flats, diffusely grading into a mottled coarse texture where shrubs and trees are present.

CHAPTER 4
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

DIRECT AND INDIRECT IMPACTS

PROPOSED ACTION

This section analyzes the impacts of the Proposed Action to those potentially impacting resources described in the aforementioned affected environment in Chapter 3.

Soil Resources

The construction activities and utilization of the abandoned mineral material excavation site would directly impact approximately 3 acres of shallow, reclaimed soils of the Rizno-Rock outcrop complex soil unit. Blading and leveling of the reclaimed mineral material excavation site soils would further mix the soil horizons. Since the physical and chemical characteristics of the soil were previously disturbed through the act of mineral excavation activities, the potential for reclamation success of the site had diminished and site degradation had increased. The reclamation activities that were completed in May 2016 by the previous occupant had initiated the restoration process for the site. Long-term occupation and utilization of the proposed storage yard would disrupt the timely reclamation process that was initiated and further degrade the soil productivity. Construction operations can reduce soil productivity by altering soil mineral particles, water content, organic matter, soil organisms, and nutrients as well as encouraging erosion.

Although Wesco would minimize impacts to soils by utilizing a previously disturbed area, the applicant does not propose to perform reclamation activities other than recontouring after the storage yard is no longer necessary. Reclamation activities such as recontouring the landform, scarifying the soil for seedbed preparation, and seeding the site with native vegetation species would help increase the potential for timely reclamation success and increase the soil productivity of the site. If aforementioned reclamation activities are not performed on the proposed storage yard, natural restoration of the site would likely be prolonged. Consequently, the prolonged restoration would provide a greater likelihood for soil erosion and site degradation until the site has established vegetation.

Soil Resources- Mitigation Measures

1. Perform reclamation operations on all disturbed areas of the storage yard including recontouring the leveled floor to the pre-existing, slightly undulating contour, scarifying the soil for seedbed preparation, and seeding the disturbed areas with native vegetation species.
2. Ensure that a self-sustaining, vigorous, diverse, native (or otherwise approved) plant community is established on the site, with a density sufficient to control erosion and invasion by non-native plants.
3. Invasive species such as Russian thistle must be monitored and controlled within the first and second year after reclamation procedures occur to ensure invasive species do not out-compete native species. Monitoring and control of invasive species must continue to occur after the second year if invasive species continue to dominate the site and prevent native species to revegetate.

Soil Resources - Residual Impacts

Recontouring and scarifying the soil would mix soil horizons, but these activities are necessary procedures to loosen the soil for seedbed preparation and restoring a more natural contour. Seeding the site would likely increase the potential for a faster revegetation, which would help stabilize the soil and eventually increase soil productivity.

Vegetation

The construction activities and utilization of the abandoned mineral material excavation site would indirectly impact approximately 3 acres of pinyon-juniper woodlands vegetation community. The vegetation community would not be directly impacted, because the previous excavation and subsequent occupation activities have removed and prevented the revegetation of the natural vegetation community within the 3-acre site. Only a minimal amount of vegetation on the floor of the site has revegetated. The vegetation community would be indirectly impacted, because the Proposed Action would be preventing the succession of natural vegetation and disrupting the reclamation process that was initiated in May 2016. Reinitiating the reclamation process after the life of the project, especially seeding, would help establish an acceptable stand of vegetation cover in the site. Fast-growing, native grass species such as Indian ricegrass, galleta, and sand dropseed would help begin the timely succession of this vegetation community and help control invasive species from dominating the site.

Vegetation – Mitigation Measures

Apply the same mitigation measures described in Soil Resources above.

Vegetation – Residual Impacts

The timely establishment of native vegetation would likely be effective in providing ground cover and soil stability. Grass revegetation is anticipated to take approximately one to two years if sufficient precipitation facilitates seed germination, while shrub revegetation is anticipated to take approximately five to ten years. It is expected that invasive species such as Russian thistle would vegetate within the site, and may dominate the site without proper control.

Visual Resources

Implementation of the Proposed Action would likely result in temporary and long-term visual impacts to observers on SH 313 and Long Canyon Road from the installation of large temporary and permanent structures or facilities in the proposed storage yard.

Temporary impacts to visual resources would include the appearance of large, cylindrical storage tanks or other similarly large facilities that would be temporarily placed in the storage yard for staging purposes. Since the proposed storage yard is located within an old mineral material excavation site, where the floor of the site is approximately 10 to 15 feet below the surrounding natural surface, and the edge of the site is surrounded by fairly dense, 5 to 15 foot tall, juniper trees, the structures would be only partially visible from SH 313 and Long Canyon Road due to natural screening. The large facilities may attract attention from observers if facilities rise above the tree line (tops of the trees), and/or facilities are not painted a color that blends with the natural surroundings.

Long-term impacts to visual resources would likely include the appearance of large structures such as storage sheds or trailers. These structures would likely be visible from SH 313 and Long Canyon Road for approximately less than 15 and 20 seconds, respectively. These structures could potentially attract attention from casual observers on SH 313 and Long Canyon Road if they rise above the tree line (tops of the trees), and/or they are not painted a color that blends with the natural surroundings. Structures that rise above the skyline would attract attention and colors that do not match the natural color scheme would present an attracting contrast. If visible

equipment from SH 313 and Long Canyon Road are painted a color that blends with the natural surrounding trees and do not exceed the height of the surrounding trees (tree line), then it would be unlikely that the proposed equipment in the storage yard would attract the attention of casual observers on SH 313 and Long Canyon Road.

Utilization of the abandoned mineral material excavation site as the storage yard for the Federal unit instead of the Kane Springs Federal 25-19-34-1 well pad would reduce visual impacts within the SH 313 scenic corridor by relocating visible, eye-drawing equipment and supplies to a less obtrusive location surrounded by natural screening. The well pad of the Kane Springs Federal 25-19-34-1 is located approximately 250 feet east of SH 313 with minimal obstructions to screen the view of the currently-utilized storage yard. Equipment and supplies in the existing storage yard are visible to observers for approximately 30 seconds while driving south along SH 313 and approximately 70 seconds while driving north along SH 313. See Photo 5 and 6 of Appendix C, which depicts the current views from SH 313 toward the existing storage yard upon the Kane Springs Federal 25-19-34-1 well pad.

Visual Resources – Mitigation Measures

- All temporary and permanent structures or facilities that are visible from Long Canyon Road or State Highway 313 must not exceed the height of adjacent trees.
- All permanent (lasting longer than 6 months in the storage yard) equipment or facilities including storage tanks, sheds, trailers, trash container, portable toilet, and other equivalent structures that are visible from Long Canyon Road or State Highway 313 must either be:
    - Painted a non-reflective Shale Green color selected from the latest BLM Environmental Colors chart;
    - Relocated in the storage yard so that it is not visible from Long Canyon Road or State Highway 313; or
    - Surrounded or covered by a structure that can be painted a non-reflective Shale Green color selected from the latest BLM Environmental Colors chart.
- Trees within or surrounding the proposed storage yard must not be disturbed or cut down.

Visual Resources – Residual Impacts

Structures would likely be visible from SH 313 or Long Canyon Road for a short duration, but should not attract attention. These structures would be below the tree line and painted a dark green color (Shale Green) to blend with the adjacent trees, so that their appearance would be less obtrusive and contrasting.

NO ACTION

This section analyzes the impacts, or lack of impacts, from the No Action alternative to those potentially impacting resources described in the aforementioned affected environment in Chapter 3. If the BLM were to deny right-of-way UTU-91536 under the No Action alternative, Wesco

would continue to utilize the Kane Springs Federal 25-19-34-1 well pad as the storage yard for the Cane Creek Unit.

Soil Resources

Soils at the abandoned mineral material excavation site would remain in their current conditions. Soils would not be disturbed by construction and occupation of the proposed storage yard. Since reclamation activities were recently initiated, the soils would continue in the restoration process.

Vegetation

Since occupation of the abandoned mineral material excavation site would not commence, natural succession of the vegetation community would continue within the site.

Visual Resources

Since storage of equipment and large facilities would not occur at the abandoned mineral material excavation site, no visual impacts at this site would occur; however, visual impacts from the Kane Springs Federal 25-19-34-1 well pad storage yard would continue. Observers would continue to view the storage yard on the Kane Springs Federal 25-19-34-1 well pad while traveling on SH 313.

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

This EA is tiered to the 2013 Dead Horse Lateral Right-of-Way UTU-67385 Amendment for a Natural Gas Pipeline, EA No. DOI-BLM-UT-Y010-2013-067-EA (2013 EA). This 2013 EA is available for review at the local BLM office in Moab, Utah. The 2013 EA analyzed the cumulative environmental consequences to public lands resulting from the proposed construction of the Dead Horse Lateral gas pipeline and utilization of the aforementioned abandoned mineral material excavation site as a temporary staging area.

Cumulative Impact Area

Soils and Vegetation

The 2013 EA disclosed cumulative impacts to soils and vegetation from past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions within the 300,650-acre Labyrinth Rims/Gemini Bridges Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA). This SRMA, which is considered the cumulative impact area (CIA) was determined to be appropriate for analysis of cumulative impacts to soils and vegetation, because the SRMA largely coincided with the soils and vegetation impacted by this Proposed Action. The time frame for the cumulative impact analysis for soils and vegetation resources is approximately 30 years, which corresponds to the term of the proposed right-of-way.

Visual Resource Management

The CIA for visual resources is the 0.5-mile scenic corridor adjacent to either side of SH 313, which consists of approximately 25,782 acres. The 2013 EA also disclosed cumulative impacts to visual resources from past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions within the scenic corridor adjacent to SH 313, which is impacted by this Proposed Action. The time frame for the cumulative impact analysis for visual resources is approximately 30 years, which corresponds to the term of the proposed right-of-way.

Past and Present Actions

Soils and Vegetation

Past and present actions in the CIA primarily consist of recreation and oil and gas actions. Impacts to soil and vegetation from past and current surface disturbance within the CIA consist of three developed campgrounds, three undeveloped campsites, about 145 miles of mountain bike trails and associated parking areas, about 11 miles of hiking trails, about 44 miles of ATV trails, about 67 miles of motorcycle trails, 25 well pads, and the Dead Horse Lateral surface-laid gas pipeline. If mountain bike trails, hiking trails, and motorcycle trails are estimated to have a 2 feet disturbance width, then this equates to approximately 54 acres of surface disturbance within the CIA. This is conservative since much of the trails are located on exposed sandstone. If ATV trails are estimated to have a 10 feet disturbance width, then this equates to approximately 53 acres of surface disturbance within the CIA. The other aforementioned actions are described and quantified in Section 4.4.4.2 of the 2013 EA. Estimated disturbance to soils and vegetation from past and present oil and gas exploration and development and recreation actions in the SRMA has affected an estimated 540 acres.

Visual Resource Management

Past and present actions in the CIA primarily consist of recreation and oil and gas actions. Impacts to visual resources from past and current surface disturbance within the scenic corridor CIA consist of three developed campgrounds, about 27 miles of mountain bike trails (6.5 acres), 7 well pads (105 acres), and the Dead Horse Lateral surface-laid gas pipeline. These actions are described and quantified in Section 4.4.4.2 of the 2013 EA. Total past and present actions in the scenic corridor CIA have affected an estimated 226.7 acres (See Table 4-23 and Section 4.4.8.4 of the 2013 EA). The three campgrounds are not noticeable from SH 313, but the recreational vehicles (RVs) at the Horsethief Campground provide a strong contrast in color with surrounding trees. The kiosks at the trailheads have been painted to blend with the natural surroundings, but cars periodically parked at the trailhead provide a strong contrast to the surrounding environment. The majority of the actual mountain bike trails are not noticeable to observers on SH 313, because of the size of the trails and placement, which is obscured mostly by vegetation and terrain. The oil well facilities are noticeable, because of their proximity to SH 313 and the lack of intervening topographic features and vegetation between the tanks and pump jack and an observer on SH 313.

Reasonably Foreseeable Action Scenario

Soils and Vegetation

Reasonably foreseeable actions within the SRMA include oil and gas exploration and development (28 well pads), 10 camp sites, and the 8.3-mile West Horsethief Loop mountain bike trail (2 acres). The oil and gas exploration and campsites are described and quantified in Section 4.4.4.3 of the 2013 EA. The estimated disturbance for reasonably foreseeable actions in the SRMA is 454.5 acres (See Table 4-18 of the 2013 EA).

Visual Resource Management

Reasonably foreseeable actions within the scenic corridor CIA include the proposal of three oil wells; however, they would be drilled from two existing well pads: Cane Creek Unit 12-1 and Kane Springs Fed 19-1A. These three wells would not create any more disturbances, but would

add more structures to the existing facilities on the two well pads. No other actions for oil and gas exploration and development, recreation, are reasonably foreseen in the scenic corridor CIA.

Cumulative Impact Analysis – Proposed Action

Soils and Vegetation

Past, current, and reasonably foreseeable actions within the SRMA may result in the soil and vegetation disturbance to approximately 994.5 acres, corresponding to 0.3 percent of the CIA. The Proposed Action would contribute an additional 3 acres (<0.01%) of continued disturbance within the SRMA. Cumulative impacts to soils resources would include soil loss through increased runoff and airborne transport, changes in soil texture, loss of topsoil productivity, compaction, and slope instability resulting from disturbance. Mixing of soil horizons through manipulation of soils would generally diminish soil permeability and may diminish soil productivity. Future surface disturbing actions would typically include the implementation reclamation techniques and other best management practices designed to maintain soil viability, which would minimize the cumulative impacts to soils and their properties. Section 4.4.6.4 of the 2013 EA discloses cumulative impacts to soils in more detail.

Utilization of the abandoned mineral material excavation site would result in very small changes to the character and extent of the existing vegetation communities. Revegetation of the site would likely be prolonged since Wesco does not propose to perform appropriate reclamation activities after utilization of the site, which may provide more opportunity for invasive weed species introduction and soil erosion. Cumulative impacts to vegetation would be mitigated by the implementation of reclamation techniques designed to reestablish desired vegetation as soon as possible. Depending on precipitation and temperatures, vegetation recovery may occur slowly. Section 4.4.7.4 of the 2013 EA discloses cumulative impacts to soils in more detail.

Visual Resource Management

Cumulative disturbance within the scenic corridor consists of past and current disturbance corresponding to existing recreation sites and well sites with production facilities. The equipment and facilities on the proposed storage yard would incrementally contribute to the visible man-made structures along the scenic corridor, but the Proposed Action would not likely attract attention with the application of appropriate mitigation measures such as painting permanent structures to blend with the surrounding trees and restricting the height of large structures. The Proposed Action would, however, eliminate the view of equipment and supplies on the Kane Springs Federal 25-19-34-1 well pad visible to observers on SH 313. Since the Proposed Action with appropriate mitigation measures would be compliant with VRM II objectives and relocation of stored equipment would reduce the amount of time observers view man-made structures along SH 313, the Proposed Action would not likely contribute to cumulative disturbance to visual resources.

Existing oil and gas leases include areas within the scenic corridor CIA. Future oil and gas actions on existing leases would be subject to lease stipulations or conditions of approval to ensure consistency with VRM II objectives. RMP stipulations would be applied to new leases to protect visual resources with a “no surface occupancy” restriction on development within the corridor. Oil and gas activities have yet to substantially modify the natural landscape through surface disturbance, installation of facilities, degradation of air quality, or visibility impairment, all of which may affect the quality of a recreational experience.

Cumulative Impact Analysis – No Action

Soils and Vegetation
No direct or indirect impacts to soils and vegetation would occur under this alternative, so an accumulation of impacts would not occur.

Visual Resource Management
No direct or indirect impacts would occur under this alternative, so an accumulation of impacts would not occur. However, a reduction in adverse impacts would not occur within the scenic corridor, because the storage yard on the Kane Springs Federal 25-19-34-1 well pad would continue to be utilized.

CHAPTER 5
PERSONS, GROUPS, AND AGENCIES CONSULTED

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

During preparation of the EA, the public was notified of the Proposed Action by posting on the BLM's national ePlanning NEPA Register webpage on February 16, 2016. No responses were received from the public after posting the notification of the Proposed Action.

LIST OF PERSONS, AGENCIES, AND ORGANIZATIONS CONSULTED

A list of persons, agencies, and organizations consulted for the tiered 2013 EA is provided in Table 5-1 of the 2013 EA. This list of consulted parties is relevant to this EA, because the 2013 EA analyzed and disclosed the direct, indirect, and cumulative environmental consequences to public lands resulting from the proposed construction of the Dead Horse Lateral gas pipeline and utilization of the aforementioned abandoned mineral material excavation site as a temporary staging area.

LIST OF PREPARERS

BLM staff specialists who determined the affected resources for this document are listed in Appendix B. Those who contributed further analysis in the body of this EA are listed in Table 5.1 below.

Table 5.1 - List of BLM Preparers

Name	Title	Responsibility
Tanner Nygren	**Natural Resource Specialist**	**Soil Resources, Vegetation, Visual Resources, and EA Preparation & Quality Control**
Jordan Davis	**Range/Weed Management Specialist**	**Soil Resources and Vegetation**
Katie Stevens	**Outdoor Recreation Planner**	**Visual Resources**

Jan Denney	**Realty Specialist**	**Chapter 1**
Becky Doolittle	**Planner/Environmental Coordinator**	**EA Reviewer for NEPA Compliance and Quality Control**

REFERENCES

Bureau of Land Management (BLM). 2014. Climate on the Colorado Plateau. Accessed 07/07/2016 from http://www.blm.gov/ut/st/en/prog/more/CPNPP/Historic_Climate_Conditions.html

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Moench, R. 2006. Vegetative Recovery after Wildfire, no. 6.307. Colorado State University Cooperative Extension. Ft. Collins, Colorado.

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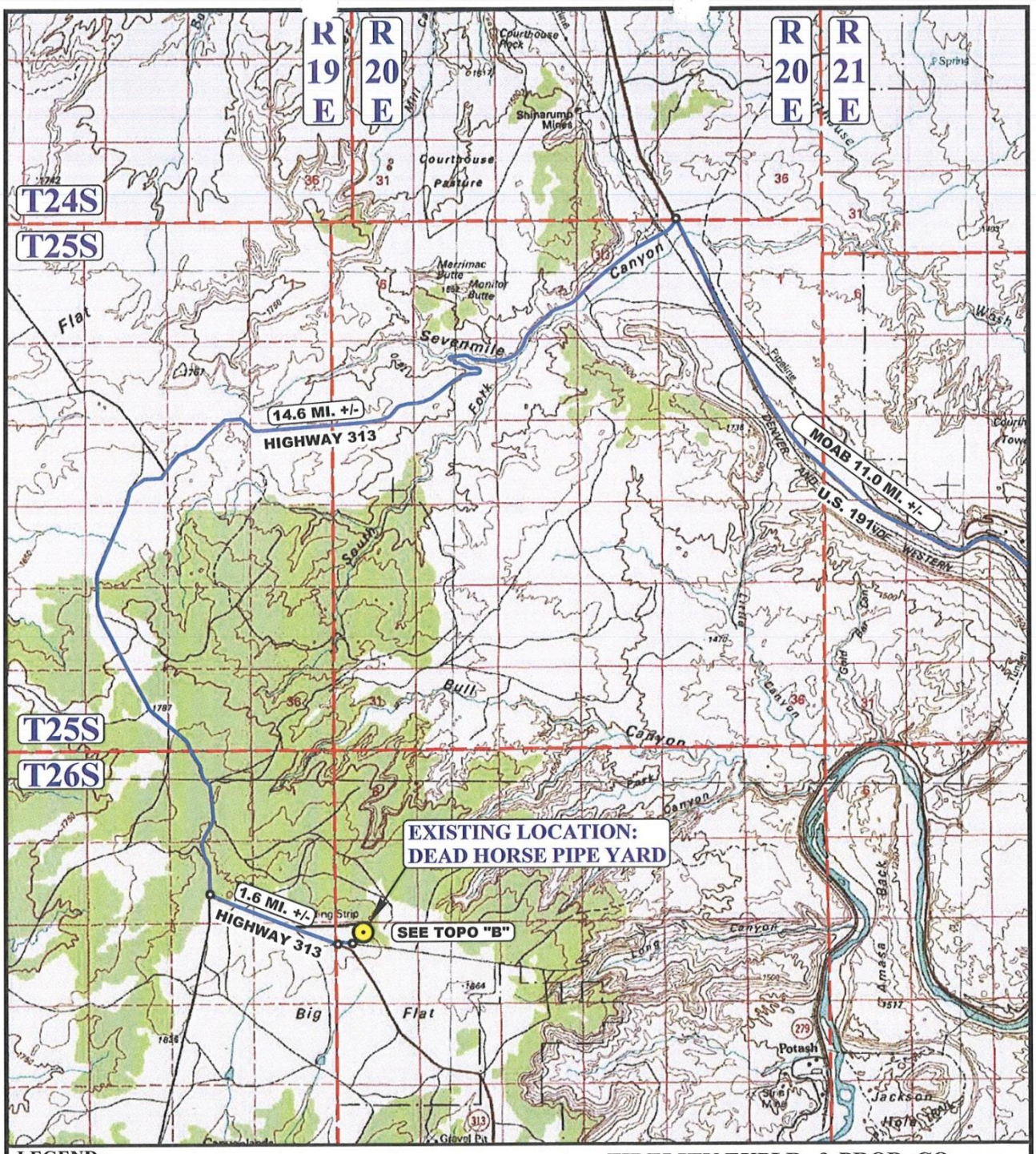
Yeager, W. Ward. 1939. Piñon-Juniper Forests. Region III Quarterly, National Park Service, Volume 1-No.1. Accessed 04/28/2016 from https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/region_111/vol1-1i.htm

APPENDIX A

Maps and Figures



LEGEND:

⊙ PROPOSED LOCATION

N

FIDELITY EXPLR. & PROD. CO.

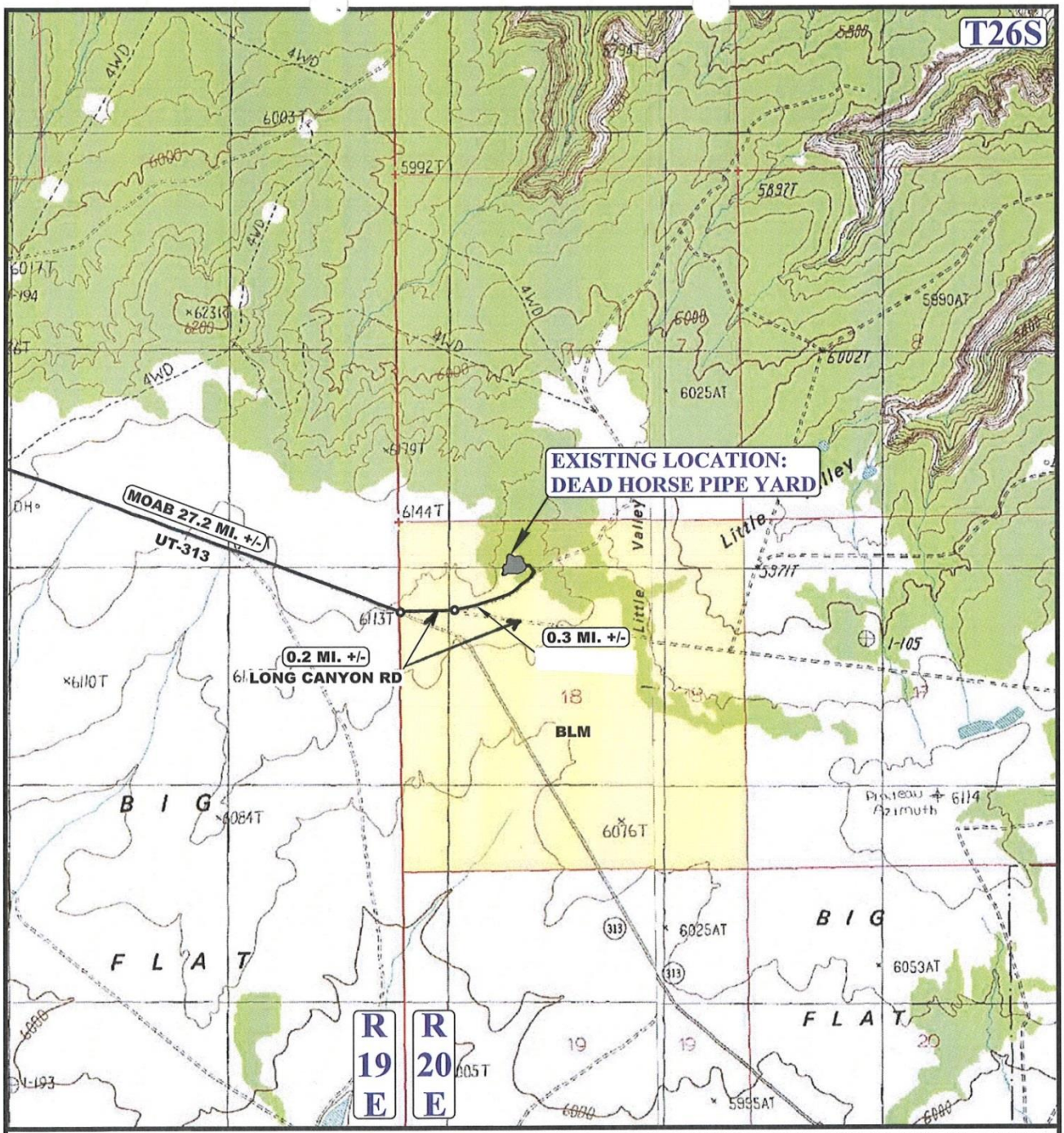
DEAD HORSE PIPE YARD
NE 1/4 NW 1/4, SECTION 18, T26S, R20E, S.L.B.&M.
GRAND COUNTY, UTAH

DRAWN BY: C.M.F.	DATE DRAWN: 08-07-15
SCALE: 1:100,000	REVISED: 00-00-00

ACCESS ROAD MAP | **TOPO A**

UINTAH ENGINEERING & LAND SURVEYING

UELS, LLC
Corporate Office * 85 South 200 East
Vernal, UT 84078 * (435) 789-1017



NOTE: PARCEL DATA SHOWN HAS BEEN OBTAINED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES AND SHOULD BE USED FOR MAPPING, GRAPHIC AND PLANNING PURPOSES ONLY. NO WARRANTY IS MADE BY UINTAH ENGINEERING AND LAND SURVEYING (UELS) FOR ACCURACY OF THE PARCEL DATA.

LEGEND:

EXISTING ROAD

FIDELITY EXPLR. & PROD. CO.

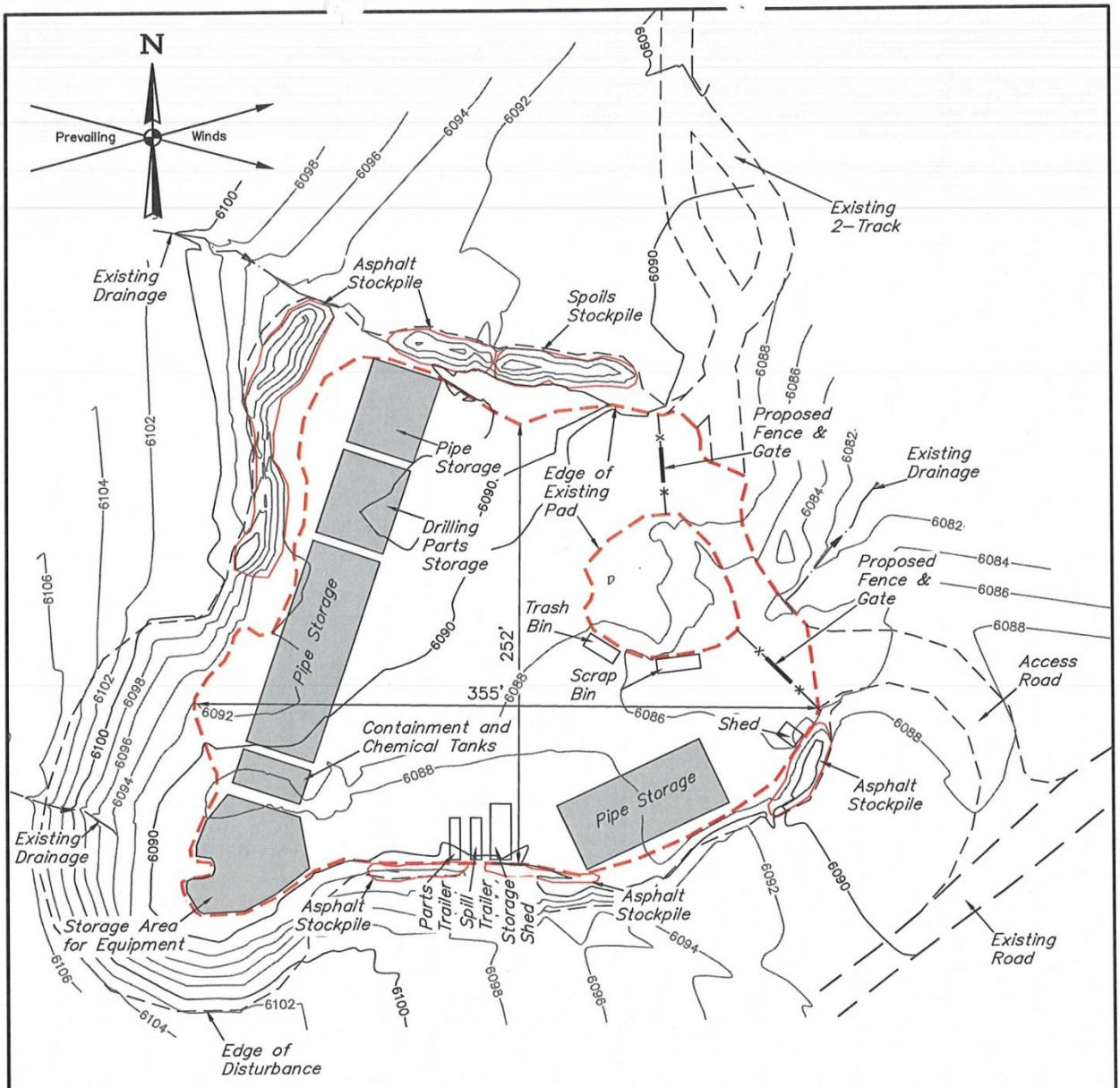
DEAD HORSE PIPE YARD
NE 1/4 NW 1/4, SECTION 18, T26S, R20E, S.L.B.&M.
GRAND COUNTY, UTAH

DRAWN BY: C.M.F.	DATE DRAWN: 08-07-15
SCALE: 1" = 2000'	REVISED: 00-00-00

ACCESS ROAD MAP | **TOPO B**

UINTAH ENGINEERING & LAND SURVEYING

UELS, LLC
Corporate Office * 85 South 200 East
Vernal, UT 84078 * (435) 789-1017



NOTES:

- Contours shown at 2' intervals.

FIDELITY EXPLR. & PROD. CO.

DEAD HORSE PIPE YARD
NE 1/4 NW 1/4, SECTION 18, T26S, R20E, S.L.B.&M.
GRAND COUNTY, UTAH

UINTAH ENGINEERING & LAND SURVEYING

UELS, LLC
Corporate Office * 85 South 200 East
Vernal, UT 84078 * (435) 789-1017

DRAWN BY: S.S.	DATE DRAWN: 08-07-15
SCALE: 1" = 80'	REVISED: 00-00-00

SITE PLAN | **FIGURE #1**

APPENDIX B

INTERDISCIPLINARY TEAM CHECKLIST

Project Title: Cane Creek Unit Dead Horse Permanent Pipe Storage Yard

NEPA Log Number: DOI-BLM-UT-Y010-2016-0101-EA

File/Serial Number: UTU-91536

Project Leader: Tanner Nygren

DETERMINATION OF STAFF: ***(Choose one of the following abbreviated options for the left column)***

NP = not present in the area impacted by the proposed or alternative actions
NI = present, but not affected to a degree that detailed analysis is required
PI = present with potential for relevant impact that need to be analyzed in detail in the EA
NC = (DNAs only) actions and impacts not changed from those disclosed in the existing NEPA documents cited in Section D of the DNA form. The Rationale column may include NI and NP discussions.

The following elements are not present in the Moab Field Office and have been removed from the checklist: Farmlands (Prime or Unique), Wild Horses and Burros.

Determi-nation	Resource	Rationale for Determination*	Signature	Date
RESOURCES AND ISSUES CONSIDERED (INCLUDES SUPPLEMENTAL AUTHORITIES APPENDIX 1 H-1790-1)				
NI	Air Quality Greenhouse Gas Emissions	Surface disturbance is minor; No facility emissions proposed	/s/ Ann Marie Aubry	2-16-2016
NP	Floodplains	Previously disturbed area	/s/ Ann Marie Aubry	2-16-2016
PI	Soils	Continued occupation of this site delays natural revegetation and soil recovery	/s/ Ann Marie Aubry	2-16-2016
NI	Water Resources/Quality (drinking/surface/ground)	No surface water nearby; Minor runoff potential; groundwater not impacted	/s/ Ann Marie Aubry	2-16-2016
NP	Wetlands/Riparian Zones	No mapped riparian areas nearby	/s/ Mark Grover	2-10-2016
NP	Areas of Critical Environmental Concern	Not in ACEC; See 2008 RMP, Map 21	/s/ Katie Stevens	2-10-2016
NI	Recreation	No campgrounds or recreational trails near project	/s/ Katie Stevens	2-10-2016
NP	Wild and Scenic Rivers	No Wild and Scenic Rivers nearby; See 2008 RMP, Map 22	/s/ Katie Stevens	2-10-2016
PI	Visual Resources	Potential impacts to observers on SH 313 and Long Canyon Road	/s/ Katie Stevens	2-10-2016
NP	BLM Natural Areas	Not in Natural Area; See 2008 RMP, Map 16	/s/ Bill Stevens	2-10-2016
NI	Socio-Economics	Project size is too small for socio-economic impact	/s/ Bill Stevens	2-10-2016
NP	Wilderness/WSA	Not in Wilderness; See 2008 RMP, Map 15	/s/ Bill Stevens	2-10-2016
NP	Lands with Wilderness Characteristics	Not in designated LWC; See 2008 RMP, Map 15	/s/ Bill Stevens	2-10-2016

Determi-nation	Resource	Rationale for Determination*	Signature	Date
NP	Cultural Resources	Waiver to Cultural Inventory due to No Historic Properties Affected signed on August 14, 2008	/s/ Don Montoya	2-10-2016
NP	Native American Religious Concerns	Waiver to Cultural Inventory due to No Historic Properties Affected signed on August 14, 2008	/s/ Don Montoya	2-10-2016
NI	Environmental Justice	No impacts expected	/s/ Bill Stevens	2-10-2016
NP	Wastes (hazardous or solid)	Design Features of Proposed Action adequately address waste	/s/ David Pals	2-10-2016
NI	Threatened, Endangered or Candidate Animal Species	No habitat in the area	/s/ Pam Riddle	2-10-2016
NI	Migratory Birds	Previously disturbed site	/s/ Pam Riddle	2-10-2016
NI	Utah BLM Sensitive Species	Previously disturbed site	/s/ Pam Riddle	2-10-2016
NI	Fish and Wildlife Excluding USFW Designated Species	Previously disturbed site	/s/ Pam Riddle	2-10-2016
NI	Invasive Species/Noxious Weeds	Applicant has committed to control weeds	/s/ Jordan Davis	2-10-2016
NI	Threatened, Endangered or Candidate Plant Species	Previously disturbed site	/s/ David Williams	3-2-2016
NI	Livestock Grazing	Minimal impact to grazing AUMs	/s/ Jordan Davis	2-10-2016
NI	Rangeland Health Standards	Previously disturbed site	/s/ Jordan Davis	2-10-2016
PI	Vegetation Excluding USFW Designated Species	Continued occupation of site prevents natural revegetation for a long period of time	/s/ Jordan Davis	2-10-2016
NP	Woodland / Forestry	Previously disturbed site	/s/ Jordan Davis	2-10-2016
NI	Fuels/Fire Management	Previously disturbed site	/s/ Josh Relph	2-10-2016
NP	Geology / Mineral Resources/Energy Production	Previously disturbed site; Pit abandoned and closed	/s/ David Pals	2-10-2016
NI	Lands/Access	No conflict with land use authorizations; Action requires ROW	/s/ Jan Denney	2-10-2016
NI	Paleontology	Previously disturbed site; No new disturbance	/s/ Rebecca Hunt Foster	2-10-2016

FINAL REVIEW:

Reviewer Title	Signature	Date	Comments
Environmental Coordinator	/s/ Rebecca Doolittle	7/8/2016	See Comments made on 7/6/2016
Authorized Officer	/s/ Rebecca Doolittle (Acting)	7/8/2016	None

APPENDIX C

Photos 1 through 6

Photo 1 – Facing North from South end of site; Scarification of site

Photo 2 – Facing SE from NW corner of site; Reclamation from Intermountain Slurry Seal, Inc.

Photo 3 – Facing NW from SE entrance into site; Pre-occupation from Intermountain Slurry Seal, Inc.

Photo 4 – Facing SE from NW corner of site; Pre-occupation from Intermountain Slurry Seal, Inc.

Photo 5 – View of existing storage yard while driving north on SH 313

Photo 6 – View of existing storage yard while driving south on SH 313